Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the Insurance of shipping will be opened on Monday next, 28th inst. at No. 95 South Front-street—where a share of the public patronage is solicited

N. & J. FRAZIER.

jan. 25 drw 3awim

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business one in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,

TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish Snow

MARIA,

HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5,10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf

For Sale,

The SCHOONER,

THREE SISTERS

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 700 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

No. 47, Penn-street.

feb. 6. §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine

1 pair nine pound Cannon

A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo

23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, November 28 §

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.

Essences of Lemon and Bergamot

Writing paper

Sweet oil in bottles and flasks

Olives, anchovies and capers

Juniper berries

ALSO.—Italian lutestrings

Satins

Crapes

Umbrellas

Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in cases

Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 3 §

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov 24

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.

December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, WILLIAM BUCKLEY, JOHN HALL. } Assignees of J. Thomas.

dec. 31 dtf

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 5 §

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.

dec 29 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle. no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

nov 24 3awtf

DANCING.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,

First Dancers of the N. THEATRE,

INFORM the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they intend opening an ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, and mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe.—Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having spent their whole lives in the acquirement of their profession, and it being their only employment, encourages them to hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second streets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oeller's Hotel, on Tuesday and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.

January 11. dtf

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No 187, south Second street,

—VIZ.—

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens

Cassia, silk umbrellas

an assortment of china ware,

and a variety of SILKS, consisting of

Black and colored Lutestring

do. do. sattins

do. do. senshaws

do. do. silk handkerchiefs

do. do. sewing silks

Black Taffeties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan. 24 §

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,

Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer

No. 7, South Third street,

HAS RECEIVED,

per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line,

And has constantly for sale a general assortment of

First rate London superfine Broad Cloths

Cassimeres

Vest Patterns of all kinds

And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.

december 10 dtf

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

jan. 29 1aw6m

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market contining in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—

JOSIAH HEWES JOHN MORTON JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.

BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

jan. 9 dr4F

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.* JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors*

jan. 14 3awtf

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL,

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS

HAVING taken Mr. Warrel, jun. as a partner, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that they purpose opening their school immediately on their arrival from Baltimore, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Private tuition in families as usual.

Terms and time of beginning will be made known in a future advertisement.

Feb. 7 dtf

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

dec 22 §

Hemp & Iron.

The CARGO *of the* BRIG FANNY, J. Brusenberg, master, from *St. Petersburg,*

—CONSISTING OF—

89 Bales Hemp,

1634 Bars Iron

11 Bales Ravens Duck

3 Ditto Russia Sheeting

FOR SALE BY

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water-street.

WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

200 Bales Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs,

100 Ditto Hessians and Rolls,

Crea, Brittannias, Patterbornes, Bielefield Linen, Checks and Stripes, Brown Holland, Bunting, Sail Twine, Turkey Yarn, Hair Ribbon, Tapes, Bed Ticks, Hog's Bristles, Port Wine, Claret, Salt, Roll Brimstone, German Steel, Slates, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, Pearl Barley, &c. &c.

feb 7 2aw3w

Madras Handkerchiefs.

An elegant assortment, just received,

And for Sale, by

ISAAC LOYD,

Next to No. 44, South Wharves.

feb 7 ¶ diw

To be Let,

A House and three Acres of Land,

Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.

feb. 7 §

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

feb 1 d10t

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK, WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed.&fr.6w

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf.—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,

no. 208, north Front street.

2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

IMPORTED

In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,

AND FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs, hempen linens and oznabrigs from 1/5 to 3/ per ell

70 do. bleached and brown hessians

40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags

20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.

30 chests platillas
3 do. dowlas
30 do. creas a la Morlaix
12 do. espopailles
15 do. Bielefield linen
90 do. patterbornes
45 do. Brittanias
1 do. Holland canvals
1 do. Russia do
3 do. Russia sheetings
1 do. ravens duck
2 do. Russia drillens
1 do. brown holland
2 do. Silesia rouans
1 do. Wahrendrop linen
1 do. Caraudoles
1 do. Flemish linens
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do diaper
12 do. stripes
18 do. checks
2 do. damois
1 do. Arabia stripe
1 do. bunting for colors
1 packa. Madras handkerchiefs
1 do. Turkey yarn
6 bales empty bags
1 chest hair ribband
3 boxes tapes, assorted
2 do. bobbin, assorted
1 box threads & tapes
1 do. fine blue listados
5 chests men's slippers
3 do. bed ticks
2 casts hog's bristles
6 chests writing paper
4 do. quills
2 do. sealing-wax
3 packages oil-cloth
4 do. sail-twine
1 do. watches
14 pipes Port wine
92 cases claret
130 do fine long corked claret
1600 bushels fine salt
40 casks of roll brimstone
200 casks of naval stores.
50 logs prime mahogany
4 hhds. coffee mills
6 bundles German steel
10 chests of slates and pencils
A package of skates
A do. woolen caps, &c.
4 chests of Nurenberg toys
40 kegs of yellow ochre
3 hhds. Glue
8 barrels of Lentilles
5 chests of prime red cruft Holland cheese
30 kegs of pearl barley
60 boxes of capers
400 sides of upper and foal leather
300 boxes window glass
800 Demijohns
50 boxes glass tumblers assorted
2 hhds. pumice stone
1 box of mill saws
1 cask of cutlery
A quantity of stone jugs and pickling pots
A few ships anchors, &c.

tu&f tf

Just Published

BY THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone-house, no. 41, south Second-street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS AND SCIENCES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS

Are digested into the Form of Distinct

TREATISES OR SYSTEMS

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements: and full explanations given of the *Various Detached Parts of Knowledge*, whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters ecclesiastical, civil, military, commercial, &c. Including elucidation of the most important topics relative to religion, morals, manners, and the œconomy of life: together with a description of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, seas, rivers &c. throughout the world; a general history, *ancient* and *modern*, of the different empires, kingdoms and states; and an account of the lives of the most eminent persons in every nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved dictionaries, as well of general science as of particular branches; the transactions, journals, and memoirs, of learned societies; the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different ciences; and a variety of original materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence.

The work is now completed in eighteen large quarto volumes, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two copperplates.

The few copies which remain on hand are offered for sale at

135 dollars for the 18 volumes in boards
162 dollars neatly bound in sheep leather
180 dollars handsomely bound in Calf
207 dollars in Russia or Morocco.

T. DOBSON,

HAS JUST OPENED A

SUBSCRIPTION,

For Publishing a Supplement to the Work

The object of which is to correct such mis-statements as have been found in the Work, and to give an account of the most important discoveries and improvements which have been made for the last ten years.

It is expected this supplement will consist of three volumes, on such paper and type as the Encyclopedia, at Six Dollars per volume, in boards. Six Dollars of which to be paid on subscribing,

dec 15 2aw6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 8,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
By particular desire,
(for the third time here,)
A celebrated COMEDY, called,

Secrets Worth Knowing:

Written by Mr. Morton, author of Columbus, Way to get Married, Cure for the Heart-Ache, &c. &c. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, and the Theatres of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, with unbounded applause.

To which will be added, a favorite Comic Opera, in two acts, called,

Children in the Wood.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-quarters of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

*** Future days of performance will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

☞ The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 17 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon. Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 17 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1,

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same days by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P. M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.
General Post-Office, }
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } eo6w

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening, and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.

feb. 6. 2aw tf

Pasture Lot.

TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth street, continued, about half a mile above the city—It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer.

feb 6 2aw tf

Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family—For particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
No. 64, Dock-street,
1st mo. 31. ¶ 2aw6w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 8.

The following interesting Report was laid before Congress early in the present session, and several Bills have been since brought in, pursuant to it.

MESSAGE,

From the President of the United States, accompanying a Report to him, from the Secretary of War, of the 24th inst. relative to the Military Establishment.

Gentlemen of the Senate, &
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

A Report of the Secretary of War, made to me on the 24th of this month, relative to the Military Establishment, I think it my duty to transmit to Congress, and recommend to their consideration.

JOHN ADAMS.

December 31, 1798.

REPORT.

The Secretary of War, respectfully Reports, to the President of the United States,

THAT there are several subjects, which, in his opinion, will deserve the attention of Congress to render the Military Establishment more manageable and systematic; and procure to it the means of further improvement.

It is not presumed that Congress will think it prudent to relinquish any of the measures of security which have been so wisely adopted; nor need it be observed that any relaxation in these, may frustrate their object, by affording argument of weakness or irresolution. It may be true, that some late occurrences have rendered the prospect of invasion by France less probable, or more remote; yet duly considering the rapid vicissitudes, at all times of political and military events: the extraordinary fluctuations which have been peculiarly characteristic of the still subsisting contest in Europe; and the more extraordinary position of most of the principal nations of that quarter of the globe; it can never be wise to vary our measures of security, with the continually varying aspect of European affairs. On the contrary, a very obvious policy dictates to us, a strenuous endeavor, as far as may be practicable, to place our safety out of the reach of casualties which may befal the contending parties, and the parties more immediately within their vortices. Paying due respect to this state of things: regarding the overthrow of a large portion of Europe as not entirely chimerical, and standing as it were in the midst of falling empires, it will be our prudence to cultivate a spirit of self-dependence, and to endeavor, by unremitting vigilance and exertion, under the blessing of providence, to hold the scales of our destiny in our own hands. In offering these preliminary observations, the Secretary presents nothing new to the President, most, if not all of them, having received, directly or impliedly, in his communications to Congress, his deliberate sanction and authority.

Circumstanced as the United States now are, the progress of public danger may render an extension of military preparations indispensable, and a proper organization for the troops of the United States extremely beneficial.

In proportion as the policy of the country is adverse to extensive military establishments, it ought to be our care, to render the principles of our military system as perfect as possible, our endeavors to turn to the best account, such force as we at any time may have on foot, and to provide an eligible standard for the augmentations to which particular emergencies may compel a resort.

In these views it is conceived the organization of our military force would be much improved, by modelling it according to the following plan:

1st. That a regiment of infantry, composed as at present of two battalions, and each battalion of five companies, consist of, one colonel, two majors, a 1st and 2d; one adjutant, one quarter-master, and one pay-master, each of whom shall be a lieutenant; one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates; ten captains, ten first-lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants, besides the three lieutenants above mentioned, two cadets, with the pay and emoluments of serjeants, two serjeant-majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two chief musicians, 1st and 2d, twenty other musicians, forty serjeants, forty corporals, and nine hundred and twenty privates.

2d. That a regiment of dragoons consist of ten troops, making five squadrons, and the following officers and men, viz: one colonel, two majors, a 1st and 2d, one adjutant, one quarter-master, and one pay-master, each of whom shall be a lieutenant; one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates; ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, besides the three lieutenants above mentioned; five cadets, with the pay and emoluments of serjeants; two serjeant-majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two chief musicians, 1st and 2d, ten other musicians, forty serjeants, forty corporals, and nine hundred and twenty privates; the privates including to each troop, one saddler, one blacksmith, and one boot-maker.

3d. That a regiment of artillery consist of four battalions; each battalion of four companies, and of the following officers and men, viz. one colonel, four majors; one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one pay-master, each of whom shall be a lieutenant; one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates; sixteen captains, sixteen first, and sixteen second lieutenants, besides the three lieutenants above mentioned, thirty-two cadets, with the pay and emoluments as at present established, four serjeant-majors, four quarter-master serjeants, sixty-four serjeants, sixty-four corporals, one chief musician and ten other musicians, and eight hundred and ninety-six privates, including to each company eight artificers.

The principal reasons for this organization will be briefly suggested and explained.

1st. It will be observed that the proposed proportion of men to officers in the infantry and cavalry is considerably greater than by the present establishment. This presents in the first place, the advantage of œconomy. By the proportional decrease of the officers, savings will result in their pay, subsistence, and the transportation of their baggage; and the last circumstance, by lessening the impediments of an army, is also favorable to the celerity of its movement.

2d. The command of each officer will become more respectable. This will be an inducement to respectable men to accept military appointments, and it will be an incentive to exertion among those who shall be engaged, by upholding that justifiable pride which is a necessary ingredient in the military character, a company will then admit of an eligible subdivision into platoons, sections and demi-sections, each of a perfect front.

3d. Each battalion will be of the size judged proper for a manœuvring column in the field, and it is that portion of an army, which in the most approved system of tactics is destined to fulfill this object. A battalion, according to the best judges, sanctioned by experience, ought neither to be too unwieldy for rapid movements, nor so small as to multiply too much the sub-divisions, and render each incapable, either of a vigorous impulse or resistance.

4th. The proportion of officers to men, ought not to be greater than is adequate to the due management and command of them. A careful examination of this point will satisfy every judge that the number now proposed will be adequate to both. And it is illustrated by the expectation that our fundamental orders, in conformity with those of the nations of Europe generally ought to place our infantry in three ranks, to oppose to an enemy who shall be in the same order, an equal mass for attack or defence.

But it is not intended to recommend a present augmentation of the number of rank and file, to the proposed standard. It is only wished that it may be adopted provisionally, as that of the war establishment.

The regiments which have been authorised may continue in this respect upon the footing already prescribed; leaving the actual augmentation to depend on events which may create a necessity for the increase of our force.

The other alterations recommended, have relation rather to systematic propriety, than to very important military effects.

1st. The term lieutenant-colonel, in our present establishment, has a relative signification, without any thing, in fact, to which it relates. It was introduced during our revolutionary war, to facilitate exchanges of prisoners, as our then enemy united the grade of colonel with that of general—But the permanent forms of our military system, ought to be regulated by principle, not by the changeable and arbitrary arrangement of a particular nation. The title of colonel, which has greater respectability, is more proper for commander of a regiment, because it does not, like the other, imply a relation having no existence.

2d. The term ensign, is changed into that of lieutenant, as well because the latter, from usage, has additional respectability, offering an inducement to desirable candidates, as because the former, in its origin, signified a standard bearer, and supposed that each company had a distinct standard.

This in practice has ceased to be the case, and for a variety of good reasons, a standard of colors to each battalion of infantry, is deemed sufficient. This standard is intended to be confided to a cadet, in whom it may be expected to excite emulation and exertion. The multiplication of grades, inconvenient in exchanges, is thus avoided.

In the cavalry it is proper to allow a standard to each squadron consisting of two troops, and hence it is proposed to have five cadets to a regiment.

3d. The nature of the artillery service being constantly in detachment, renders it proper to compose a regiment of a greater number of battalions than the other corps. This our present establishment has recognized. But there is now a want of uniformity which leads to disorderly consequences: one regiment being composed of four battalions, the other three. The same organization ought to be common to all. The diminution of the number of musicians, while it will save expence, is also warranted by the peculiar nature of the artillery service. They answer in this corps few of the purposes they are applied to in the infantry.

Existing laws contemplate, and with good reason, that the aids of general officers (except the commander in chief) shall be taken from the regiments; but they do not provide that when so taken, their places in the regiment shall be supplied by others. It is conceived that this ought to be the case. The principles of the establishment supposes for example that three officers to a company of a given number, are the just and due proportion. If, when an officer is taken from a company to fill one of the stations alluded to, his place be not filled by another, so that the number of officers to a company may remain the same, it must follow, that the company will be deficient in officers. It is true that the number of a company is continually diminishing, but it diminishes in officers as well as men: and it is not known that the proportion is varied. Practice, in every institution, ought to conform to principle, or there will result more or less of disorder. An army, is in many respects, a machine, of which the displacement of any of the organs, if permitted to continue, injures its symetry and energy, and leads to disorder and weakness. The increase of the number of rank and file, while it strengthens the reasons for replacing the officers who may be removed, will more than compensate, in point of œconomy, for the addition of officers by the substitution. This may be submitted to the test of calculation. But though the place of an officer in his regiment ought to be supplied upon any such removal, he ought not to lose his station in the regiment, but ought to rank and rise, as if he had continued to serve in it.

I should do injustice to this subject if I did not acknowledge this plan of organization had received the full and unequivocal approbation of the commander in chief, lieutenant general Washington.

The annexed Schedule (A) will shew in one view the difference between the present and the proposed establishment.

The provision, that aids-de-camp and the officers of inspection shall be drawn from the line of the army, is not restricted as to grade—There ought to be such a restriction. The aids of major generals ought not to be taken from a rank superior to that of a captain, nor those of the brigadiers from a rank superior to that of a first lieutenant. The rank from which inspectors may be taken, ought in like manner to be limited; those of brigades, to the rank of captain; those of divisions to that of major. This will guard against the multiplication of the superior grades, by removals to fill such stations.

The two companies which it is proposed to add to the actual number of the cavalry, it is desirable should be raised immediately. If this is agreed to, they might receive the denomination of hussar companies—a description of cavalry extremely serviceable in an army.

It is incidentally noticed, that the act of last session, augmenting the dragoon corps to eight companies and assigning to it a lieutenant colonel, and other officers, to constitute it a regiment, has not provided a surgeon or mate. This omission will require attention.

If there shall be occasion for the actual employment of military force, a corps of riflemen will be, for several purposes, extremely useful. The eligible proportion of riflemen to infantry of the line, may be taken at a twentieth. It is submitted whether a specific provision to this effect, will not be proper in arranging the army for a war establishment.

The only provision for the appointment of a quarter-master-general, is to be found in the act of the 28th of May, authorizing the President to raise a provisional army, which limits his rank and emoluments to those of lieutenant-colonel. This provision is conceived to be entirely inadequate for a war establishment. The military duties of the office are of a nature to render it of the first importance in an army; demanding great and peculiar abilities, and a character every way worthy of trust;—accordingly it is the general practice, founded on very substantial reasons to confide it to an officer of high military rank. The probability is, that without a similar arrangement on our part, we shall not be able to command a fit character, and in taking one of inferior pretensions, we shall subject the service to disadvantages out of all proportion to any objections which may be supposed to militate against the conferring of such rank. It is feared that an appointment under such provision will only create embarrassment should there be real necessity for military exertions, and that the alternative must be either to leave the army destitute of so necessary an organ, or to give it one likely, in the progress of things, to prove unequal to the task. A new provision on this subject appears absolutely indispensable.

The Secretary does not discover, in any of the acts, the necessary provisions for the appointment of hospital officers, or a hospital establishment—As military hospitals are indispensable to an army, especially in time of war, it is respectfully suggested, that provisions on the subject ought to be made by law, and that the regulations to be found in the resolutions of the old Congress, more particularly in those under the date of September 30, 1780, and 3d of January, 1782, as containing the faithful results of much experience, may afford some important lights respecting this department.

The certain consequence of disregarding so essential a measure in the event of war, and the encampments of our army, will be a train of diseases which must cut off a large proportion of our troops.

It is deeply to be lamented, that a very precious period of leisure was not improved towards forming among ourselves, engineers and artillerists—and that owing to this neglect, we are in danger of being overtaken by war, without a competent number of characters of these descriptions.—To form them suddenly is impracticable. Much previous study and experiment are essential. If possible to avoid it, a war ought not to find us unprovided. What has been done to facilitate this object, and the perfection of our artillery, will be seen by the annexed extract of a letter from the Secretary, marked (B) to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country taking in connection with the act providing for raising of the corps of artillerists and engineers, with the act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes, passed the 16th of July, 1798. What has resulted from the latter act, will make the subject of a particular report. In the mean while, it is conceived to be adviseable to endeavor to introduce from abroad, at least one distinguished engineer, and one distinguished officer of artillery. They may be sought for preferably in the Austrian and next in the Prussian armies. The grade of colonels, with adequate compensations, may attract officers of a rank inferior to that grade in those armies, who will, be of distinguished abilities and merit. But in this as we know from past experience, nothing is more easy than to be imposed upon; nothing more difficult than to avoid imposition, and that therefore, should the measure be sanctioned by law, it will be requisite to commit the business of procuring such characters to some very judicious hand, under every precaution that can put him upon his guard.

It is also suggested, that an inspector of fortifications is much wanted. In case of a legislative provision on this subject, the officer may be either drawn from the corps of artillerists and engineers, or it may be left discretionary with the president to chuse him where he pleases. If, however, the choice is to be restricted to that corps, it will be proper that withdrawing him from it, shall not prevent his right to rise in it, and that his place in the corps should be filled by an officer of the same grade.

It will be easily imagined that without such an officer the service may essentially suffer. To obviate this, the department of war has always found it necessary to employ a person, who has been paid out of the contingencies for performing that and some other duties of a military nature.

The importance of a faithful representation of the real state of the fortifications, public buildings and barracks, the qualifications of the commandants of forts, the police they observe, and degree of attention they bestow on the works, magazines, and the like, can stand in need of no comment.

It is further submitted, whether it will not be proper, and conduce to the improvement of artillery, to enlarge the field from which to select a fit character of inspector of artillerists. As the law now is, the inspector must be chosen from the corps of artillerists and engineers, and would require one of its most experienced officers, all whose services are indispensable to the corps itself.

It has been often observed by officers of the army, that the public would save by a measure, and more satisfaction be given to the soldiers generally, if a regulation was adopted to insure his clothing shall be fitted to the soldier. It cannot fail to happen that cloathing made at a distance from the army, will in numerous instances be ill-fitted to the person to whom it is issued. This is an inconvenience, as it respects appearance, comfort and ease, and causes the soldier to be careless of his dress—it of course merits consideration, whether it will not be remedied by making provision by law, for the necessary alteration at the cost of the soldiers. —As there are always to be found tailors in an army, the alterations may be made there during seasons of inactivity, & moderate compensations may be established, to be deducted out of the pay of the soldiers. The tailors, who, when so employed, will be exempted from military duty, will be satisfied with very small allowances; and the soldiery will from the best information I can obtain, prefer this expence to the inconveniencies of wearing cloaths which do not fit them.

Another point no less deserving of particular attention, is the composition of the ration of provisions. It was in the last session augmented beyond all former example. It is not recollected that the ration which was allowed during the war with Great-Britain was found insufficient by troops once formed to military habits, acquainted with the best method of managing their provision. The present ration, estimating by price, is understood to be greater than the ration in that war, by above 50 per cent. This is evidently a very important augmentation—various disadvantages attend it; a great increase of expence; additional difficulty in furnishing, under all circumstances, the stipulated allowance, consequently, a multiplication of the possible causes of discontent, murmurs, and perhaps even mutiny—the necessity of a greater number of waggons for transportation, and of course the extension of this always serious source of embarrassment to military operations.

The quantity of spirituous liquor, which is a component part of the ration, is so large, as to endanger, where there might not before exist, habits of intemperance alike fatal to health and discipline. Experience has repeatedly shewn that many soldiers will exchange their rum for other articles, which is productive of the double mischief of subjecting those with whom the exchange is made to the loss of what is far more necessary, and to all the consequences of brutal intoxication.

These, and such considerations, have induced the Secretary to cause to be inserted in the contracts made under his orders, a proviso, "that if the quantities of the component articles of a ration shall be reduced by law, the price to be allowed therefor, shall be proportionally reduced:" And in the article of inlistment, a proviso, that the soldier is to accept such ration as is or shall be established by law."

It is well understood that the increase having been once made, a change is delicate; but it is believed to be indispensable, and that the temporary evils of a change can bear no proportion to the permanent and immense evils of a continuance of the error.

It may not perhaps be adviseable to bring back the ration to the standard of the late war, but to modify it in some respects differently, so as not materially to affect the aggregate expence.

For example, it may consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or an equivalent in rice, or indian meal, when flour cannot be obtained; one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; salt, when fresh meat is issued, at the rate of two quarts, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every 100 rations.

With regard to liquor, it may be best to exclude it from being a component part of the ration, allowing a discretion to commanding officers, to cause it to be issued in quantities not exceeding half a gill per day, except on extraordinary occasions.

Vinegar also ought to be furnished, when to be had at the rate of two quarts, and soap at the rate of two pounds per hundred rations, but this ought to depend on circumstances, and ought not to make part of the established ration.

There are often difficulties in furnishing articles of the latter description, and the equivalent in money is frequently rather pernicious than beneficial. Where there is a contract, the promise of such articles is apt to prove more beneficial to the contractor than to any other person. He commonly so manages it that the substitute is not a real equivalent.

But it need not be remarked, that whatever is to be done in this respect must be so

conducted, as not to infract the conditions on which the old troops now in service were enlisted.

The act which authorises to raise the twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of dragoons, provides, that they shall be kept in service during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French Republic, if not sooner discharged. Upon the disbanding of these troops, it is to be presumed by far the greatest number of both officers and men will find themselves at a considerable distance from their homes. The same thing also happens to officers on the establishment, whose age or time of life, or scanty fortune, does not admit their continuance in the army, as well as to privates serving on the frontiers, whose engagements are successively expiring. These all have, or will have to travel to their respective places of residence, at their own expence, if no provision is made by Congress to meet the case. This to many of them, must be, and is an extreme hardship; especially when it is considered, that the profession of arms, however important to the country, and noble in itself, is so far from furnishing to the officers, even of the highest grades, the means of making a tolerable provision out of the savings of their pay, for the future support of themselves and families in advanced old age, or when their services may be dispensed with by the public, that it requires them to observe the greatest œconomy to be able to proceed in their career, and defray the expence of their necessary wants.

In the English service, the officer, when disbanded, receives half pay; the private soldier in the cavalry has his horse, and an allowance for his sword, with fourteen days pay to carry him home:—the infantry have likewise fourteen days' pay granted them for the same purpose.

It is respectfully suggested whether it would not comport with justice, and have a tendency to encourage men to enter in the army, if a provision was made for an allowance to each officer and soldier, on quitting the service, or being disbanded, equivalent to the expence he must incur in returning home.

The act authorising the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, is too important to the peace and safety of the union, not to require from Congress such a matured revision as may render it effectual to the purposes for which it was framed.

The first section, by which the President was vested with the power to raise ten thousand troops, has expired by its own limitation.

It is conceived adviseable, and founded on the soundest policy, that the power to raise such troops as are contemplated by this clause, should be extended at least to twenty thousand. To be on safe ground, our preparations and supplies ought to contemplate an army of fifty thousand men.

The act in question contemplates also an auxiliary force, under the denomination of volunteer companies, who shall be armed, cloathed, and equipped at their own expence.

It is highly pleasing to mention, that sufficent evidence has appeared, that the patriotism of our independent citizens will not shrink from this measure of defence; the number of volunteer companies which have offered their services being already considerable.

As it may be questioned, whether the act enables the President to appoint all appropriate officers to these companies when organized into regiments, brigades and divisions; it is desirable that such power should be expressly given.

A specific provision for the pay and rations to volunteers during the days it may be necessary to assemble them in bodies in each year for the purpose of general discipline and manœuvres, would be very beneficial.

To form effective soldiers at this moment, and at so light an expence to the public, must be looked upon as an object of great national concern, especially when we take into view the difficulty of getting men, in time of actual war.

The value of those patriotic bands of volunteers, who destine themselves to the front of danger, is inappreciable. If well instructed and disciplined they will, in the event of sudden invasion, be of immense utility and importance.—Besides the direct effects of their exertions in resisting the enemy, till they can be succoured by the regular force, if at a distance, the militia, rallying to them, would derive from their example and countenance, additional courage and preservance. They would, thus disciplined, and aided by the regular force, tho' small give a consistency and stability to our first efforts, of which these would otherwise be destitute and would tend powerfully to prevent, great, tho' perhaps partial calamities.

It is impossible to contemplate the duties of the office of inspector-general, without perceiving, that their due discharge will require the exercise of extraordinary skill and labour, and that the existing law assigned no compensation whatever for the exercise of this skill and labour.

In the case of officers taken from the line to perform the specific duties of assistant inspectors, quarter-masters, &c. we find the law has made a specific allowance. The prineiple applies, and with augmented force, to the inspector-general, who has not only to create regulations, but to superintend their execution, in addition to his duties as a general officer.

To discharge with effect, the duties of his office, he must take frequent journies from one part of the army to another, when it is encamped in different and distant places. It must be conceived, that the expences of such journies must quickly eat out the narrow allowance of a major general. If filled by a man of talents, without a fortune to meet such expences, he must either compromit his reputation, and that of the government, by not producing the results to be expected from his department, or he must ruin himself in performing services for which there is no adequate compensation.

The precedent first war establishes the propriety of an extra allowance for the extra services and expences of this officer; and it would be infinitely more agreeable and less embarrassing to the department of war, that the latter, or his expences on journies from one part of the army to another, should be settled by a fixed allowance by law, instead of being chargable to the contingencies of the war department. A further arrangement is necessary to give full effect to inspector general's department. During our war with Great-Britain, this officer was allowed secretaries, in addition to his aids as major-gen. It is thought that one secretary to the present officer is indispensable.

It is proper, before closing this reference, to mention a circumstance intimately connected with our military system. Owing to the increase of the naval and military establishments, the business of purveyor of public supplies, has been so augmented as to require for the war department alone, the exclusive and uninterrupted services of such an officer.

Is seems to be improper, that the head of the war department should be obliged to employ himself in any other manner in the business of purveyor, than merely to make requisitions for articles wanted; to prescribe the quantities, the times and places of delivery; and that the whole responsibility for the execution of the order should rest upon the purveyor. A Secretary of War, will always find ample employment in the general superintendance and directions of the the great operations of his department; if a portion of his time is to be occupied in the details of lesser concerns, it is morally certain, that the greater must languish or suffer.

Besides these duties the purveyor should be charged exclusively with the disposing of all returns from the Indian factories, corresponding with these, keeping all accounts, and conducting all concerns relative to them under the direction of the Secretary.

He might also be the agent and organ to procure the means of transportation for all supplies sent from the seat of government or elsewhere, to the army, agents or quarter-masters, to arsenals and distant places of deposit.

The Secretary takes leave to recapitulate, for the purpose of presenting, in a concise view, the propositions, respectfully recommended to attention, by the foregoing observations.

1st. A new modification of the military, so as to admit of an increase of numbers, to the companies, and regiments in case of war; an alteration in the denomination of certain grades; and a perfect uniformity of arrangement in corps of the same species of troops.

2d. Regulations to preserve to the companies and regiments, their competent number of officers, in cases where any are taken from the line to act as aides de camp, inspectors, pay-masters, quarter-masters, &c.

3d. To designate the grades, from which aides de camp, and officers of inspection may be taken, in order to prevent the multiplication of the higher grades.

4th. To add to the existing establishment, two companies of horse, to be denominated and act as hussars; and a surgeon and mates to the regiment of cavalry.

5th. To include in the arrangement for the war establishment, a proportion of riflemen, estimated at one twentieth of the whole number of infantry.

6th. An alteration in the provision for a quarter-master-general, to insure the procurement of a fit character, to execute the duties of this important office.

7th. A provision for a hospital department for the army.

8th. A power to procure from abroad, one distinguished engineer, and also, an officer of artillery, and suitable appointments for the same.

9th. To provide for the appointment of an inspector of fortifications.

10th. That the choice of an inspector of artillery be left at large.

11th. A provision for altering and fitting the cloathing issued to the soldiers.

13th. An alteration in the ration to be issued to the troops.

13th. A provision for the reasonable expences of officers and soldiers in returning to their homes, when disbanded or incapacitated by age or sickness, for further service.

14th. A revival and extension of the power to raise a provisional army.

15th. A specific provision for the appointment of appropriate officers for the volunteer companies, that are or may be accepted, when formed into regiments, brigades or divisions; and for pay and rations to such volunteers, for those days in every year, it may be necessary to assemble them in bodies, for the purposes of dicipline and training.

16th. A further provision for the extra services and expences of the inspector-general, and to allow him, besides his aides, one secretary.

17th. The employment of a purveyor of public supplies, exclusively for the war department.

All which the Secretary has the honor most respectfully to submit.

JAMES M'HENRY.

War-Department,
December 24, 1798.

This day Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The ESSAYS under the Signature of

VIRGINIENSIS,

ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irresistible: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY 8.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2.

Six Per Cent.	15/8 to 9
Three Per Cent.	8/8 to 9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	20 to 21
—— North America,	40 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	30 } Dividend off
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	35 }

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.	
— London, at 30 days	56 1-2
—— at 60 days	54
—— at 90 days	52 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild.	36 to 37 1-2 cents

MR. FENNO,

TO those persons who have grown-up daughters, the rapid revolutions in dress, are as much to be deprecated as revolutions in government: the only difference appears to be, that in the one instance, a man is reduced to poverty, by yielding to the unpardonable follies of his family—in the other, by the iron hand of power. As long as my daughters were satisfied with that dress, which is so admirably calculated to distinguish the sexes, I experienced little or no inconveniences, in a pecuniary way, from a change of fashions; for a few shillings, old gowns, caps and hats were soon made to assume a new form. I wish I could say, that the present rage among the ladies of the *ton*, for equipping themselves *a la mode de Postillion*, had not subjected me to expences of a more serious nature. With a view, therefore, of shewing that this has really been the case, and that my complaints are well-founded, I have selected from some tradesmens' bills, lately presented for payment, the following curious charges:

For cropping Miss Maria	£. 0 15
ditto Miss Sally -	0 15
ditto Miss Peggy -	0 15
making 3 wigs for the young ladies - -	22 10
ditto 3 Crocodile bosoms for ditto	12 0
ditto 3 Camperdown seats for ditto -	6
ditto 3 pair of Abbukin Hips for ditto -	6
ditto 3 pair of Huzzar Boots for ditto -	9
ditto 3 Postillion Jockey Caps for ditto -	10 10
	£.68 5

If I am asked, Mr. Fenno, why I permit my family to indulge in these unbecoming and extravagant fashions—I shall answer, that my domestic tranquility requires the sacrifice—and that as long as the mothers exercise the power of the *Beys*, their daughters will feel disposed to imitate the *Mamalukes*. It is whispered that scymetars and whiskers will soon become the *ton*.

A FATHER.

February 7.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The committee appointed to preparte specific charges against Benjamin Brannon, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, made report, which was read, as follows, viz.

1st. That the aforesaid Benjamin Brannon, contrary to the duties of his office, endeavoured to prevent a certain Isaac Davis from being punished, whom he knew had robbed the Bank of Pennsylvania.

2d. That on the 21st of November last, Jonathan Smith, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, sent a bond and warrant of attorney to Isaac Davis, to be executed by him, in favour of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the sum of three thousand dollars, they having received of the said Isaac Davis all the money, of which the Bank had been robbed, except the aforesaid three thousand dollars.

That on the said 21st of November, the said Benjamin Brannon, came to the Cashier of the Bank with the aforesaid bond, unexecuted, and wished to be informed of the circumstances of the robbery, and of the return of a part of the money; and after having been informed by the Cashier, and the Cashier, also having stated to him that the President and Directors of the Bank, before they could prevail on Davis to acknowledge the robbery and return the money, were obliged to promise him, that, if he returned the whole of the money, they would interfere for his pardon; and also having stated that it was just and proper that Davis's property should be bound for the payment of the remainder of the money, the said Benjamin said he would see Davis on the subject.

That on the said 21st of November, Benjamin Bronnon wrote a bond and warrant of attorney for Isaac Davis to execute in favour of Mary Davis, his mother, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, which sum was more than sufficient to cover all the property belonging to Isaac Davis; and that on the 23d of the same month, the said Benjamin Brannon went, in person, to Chester, and had judgment entered upon the said bond.

That the said Benjamin Brannon called several times on the Cashier of the Bank, between the 21st of November and the 24th of the said month, and impressed a belief on the mind of the Cashier, that Isaac Davis would tell who made the picks and keys, and at one of the times said that he had seen Davis, and thought he would get Davis to execute the aforesaid bond, in favour of the Bank, if it would operate as his compleat discharge.

That on the 24th of the same month, the said Benjamin Brannon called again on the Cashier of the Bank with aforesaid bond executed in favour of the Bank, and said he was ready to deliver it, on condition that Davis's pardon should be obtained. In this particular the said Benjamin Brannon manifestly designed to deceive and defraud the President and Directors of the Bank, knowing that he had previously got a judgment entered against Isaac Davis in favour of his mother, sufficient to take all Davis's property and without giving the least intimation of this circumstance to the Cashier. The Cashier did not accept of the bond, and when, on a subsequent day, the Cashier informed the said Benjamin Brannon that he had discovered that a judgment was entered against Isaac Davis in favour of his mother, he replied, that he knew nothing of that bond until it was handed to him, although, at the same time, he knew it was written by himself.

That the said Benjamin Brannon has frequently said that he did not see Isaac Davis at any time after the robbery, until the 24th of November, although he acknowledged to the Cashier that he had seen him previous to the 24th of November last, and although Isaac Davis acknowledged a power of attorney to his mother, before the said Benjamin Brannon, on the 21st of November.

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Governor, for the removal of Benjamin Brannon, Esq. from the office, of Associate Judge of the county of Delaware.

[After perusing this Report, the Reader should recur once more to the list of the virtuous 11.]

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 7.

Mr. Rutledge made his report, as chairman of the committee of the whole yesterday on the bill to regulate the collection of the duties on imposts and tonnage; which report was taken up, the amendments concurred in, and some others made. The bill then was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A communication was then laid before the house from the treasury department, inclosing statements of goods exported from the United States, by which it appears that the total amount of the value of our exports, for the last year, ending on the 30th of September last, was 61,327,411 dollars, 33 millions of which it is estimated were of goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture. Also a statement of the tonnage of our shipping for the year 1797, which is, of

	Tons. 95ths
Registered tonnage,	597,777.43
Enrolled & licenced do.	237,492.69
Fishing vessels, do.	41,732.73
Total,	876,912.90

Of the above, it is found by returns that 57,673 tons were built in the United States in the year 1798.

To what countries.	1797.	1798.
Russia, &c. -	3,450	60,732
Sweden &c.	898,315	733,462
Denmark, Norway, &c.	2,533,224	2,901,511
Holland &c.	8,843,486	7,420,650
Great-Britain, &c.	8,569,748	17,086,189
Hanse Towns,	9.589,858	14,492,613
France &c.	11,664,091	6,941,486
Spain &c.	5,596,253	8,740,553
Portugal &c.	463,310	729,089
Morocco, -	15,000	19,188
Italy, -	767,064	1,324,036
China and India generally - -	387,310	261,795
W Indies generally,	1,508,044	248,121
Africa, do.	230,873	132,883
Europe, do.	207,077	74,858
N.W coast America	15,607	79,515
Imperial ports -	-	70,730
Total	51,294,710	61,327,411

Summinary value of Exports.

	1797.	1798.
New-Hampshire	275,840	361,453
Massachusetts	7,5 2,047	8.639,252
Rhode Island	975,530	947,827
Connecticut	814,506	763,128
New-York	13,308,064	14,300,892
New-Jersey	18,161	61,877
Pennsylvania	11,446,291	8,915,463
Delaware	98,929	183,729
Maryland	9,811,799	12,746,190
Virginia	4,908,713	6,113,451
N. Carolina	540,901	338,124
S. Carolina	949,622	6,994,179
Georgia	644,307	961,841
Total,	51,294,710	61,327,411

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Andrew Thompson, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morris, from the committee appointed on this subject, reported a bill providing compensation for Marshals, Attornies, Jurors and Witnesses in the court of the United States, which was committed.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for augmenting the salaries of the officers of the Executive Department. By this bill it is provided that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, shall each have 5000 dollars a year; the Comptroller of the Treasury 4000 dollars; the Attorney General, the Treasurer, Auditor and the Commissioner of the Revenue each 3,400 dollars; the Register of the Treasury 2800; the accountants of the War and Navy Departments each 2300 dollars; the Postmaster General 2,400 dollars, and the assistant Post master general 1700 dollars.

The bill was committed.

Mr Harper, from the same committee, made a report on the petition of Daniel Stevens, Supervisor of Charleston, stating, that as by the additional duties of the present year, 400 dollars would be added to his emoluments, which would make them 1500 dollars no augmentation ought at present to be made thereto, which report was concurred in.

Mr. Craik, from the committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing the Post-Office of the United States, which was committed.

Mr. Pinckney from the committee appointed to consider the representation and remonstrance of the legislature of Georgia, reported a bill appropriating a certain sum of money for defraying the expences of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians, which was committed.

Mr. Waln presented the petition of John Vaughan, praying compensation on account of certain losses sustained by the recoining of silver at the mint, heretofore claimed. Referred to the committee of claims.

The house went into a committee on a bill from the senate for the relief of Thomas Lewis, which was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for further suspending our commercial intercourse with France. The principal of these amendments was, to strike out the 5th and 6th sections of the bill, which give the President power to suspend our intercourse with such Spanish and Dutch ports as should be found to harbour French privateers. This amendment of the Senate was concurred in, 60 votes being for it. The rest followed of course. The committee then rose, and the yeas and nays being called in the house on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole, the question was carried 59 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Josiah Parker, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the augmentation of the navy, and fixing the pay of the captains of ships or vessels of war, when Mr. GALLATIN MOVED TO STRIKE OUT ALL THAT PART OF THE BILL, WHICH RELATES TO SEVENTY-FOUR GUN SHIPS, confining the bill to 6 vessels of 18 guns each. He enforced his motion by a speech of considerable length which will be given in course. At the conclusion of which the house adjourned. [*Am. D. Ad.*

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

CLEARED.

Ship George, Rice, Londonderry
Brig Morning Star, ——, No.
Schooner Houlker, Tatem, Carthagena and New Orleans
Friendship, Wallace, Havanna

Brig Nymph, Hardy, of this port, and schooner Minerva, Andaule, sailed from La Guira the 7th ult. from St. Thomas.

Yesterday sailed from this port for the Havanna, the large warlike looking ship Ocean, of 22 guns, completely manned, commanded by captain Kemp, formerly of the Factor. The Ocean was lately purchased by Mr. Cramond, of J. Clason, Esq.

[*New York Paper.*]

☞ Letters for the Ship Dispatch Captain Bennet for London, will be received at the Coffee House until Tuesday next the 12th instant.

White Oak Logs—or

White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,

WILL BE RECEIVED,

On or before the 10th day of March,

For the Delivery,

To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent, at any part within the said City of the WHOLE or PART of

104,000 feet, running measure, of

WHITE OAK LOGS,

Or of the same quantity, of

LOGS,

Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped, *as under:*

24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the smallest end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the smallest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.
64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the smallest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs must be strait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.

South Twelfth-street,
the first House from Market-street.

feb 8 §

Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED,

On or before the 21st day of the present month,

FOR DELIVERING,

To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center-Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or PART of

One Million of sound, hard burned

BRICKS.

No Sammel or piace Bricks will be received—One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other before the 15th of May. It is desired that the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they be sent in writing to

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.

South Twelfth-street
the first house from Market-street.

feb 8 §

Sales of valuable Books.

NEXT WEDNESDAY,
the 13th instant,
at four o'clock precisely,
At the AUCTION ROOM
In Market-street between Fourth and Fifth streets
No. 183, North Side,
Will be Sold by AUCTION, for Cash,
An Invoice of assorted and valuable

BOOKS.

Consisting of Law, Physic and Divinity, also, Novels, Miscellanies, History, Voyages, Poetry, Drama, and Agriculture, &c.

Shannon & Poalk, auctioneers.

feb 8 dts

For Sale by the Subscriber,

No. 145, Market-street,

Very low for Cash, or a short Credit,

The remaining stock of the late House of

TODD & MOTT,

Cloths, Kerseymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and shawls
Printed dimities
Hosiery, threads, twist and sewing silks
A small amount of hardware,

WILLIAM MOTT, Agent for the assignees of Todd & Mott, to Whom all persons indebted to that concern, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,

Having commenced business in the Commission line, his store is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all descriptions.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

Alexander J. Miller,

No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,

THE FOLLOWING

WHITE GOODS,

Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,

—*viz.*—

Gaunjees
Alliabald Baftas
Tandah Coffaes
Fine Long Cloths
Moories and Short Cloths.

feb 1 §

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,

Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

FILTERING STONES.

Of an excellent quality for Ships or Families

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

No. 5, Dock-street.

1st mo. 25. d2w

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.

nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,

A Single case Silver Watch,

the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the case—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.

jan 21

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.

jan. 19, ¶

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES. Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above -mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,

WHO HAS

A Cellar to Let.

jan 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to trust my wife Sarah Fiss, from this date, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM FISS.

jan 31. 3t

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.

January 8, 1799. eod6w

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers. The creditors whose debts are secured by mortgage, are particularly requested to present their accounts, as soon as convenient, in order to enable the subscribers to make a statement of the situation of the property.

A meeting of the creditors is requested on Monday the 11th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern.

Bird Wilson
William Nichols } Administrators.
John Adlum

feb 4 eodt1mar

FOR SALE,

A Small Plantation,

OF about 116 acres, whereof 34 acres are under Clover of one and two years, including an orchard of ten acres; 26 acres of excellent bottom and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres of wood land. The remainder is now under the plough, 10 acres of which are in the best order to receive grass seed next spring.

It is situated in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, and distant 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a stone Dwelling-House, Kitchen and pump; a stone Spring-House and Wash-House; a stone Tennant's House; a large stone Barn and many other useful out building, and a good Garden fenced round with boards.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer,
No. 43, Mulberry-street.
B. BONSALL, Dock-street, or
J. SAUMOY, on the Premises.

feb 4 3awtf

To be Sold, or Let

ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER,

A NUMBER of very handsome Building Lots, on the South side of Arch-street, near Ninth street, and on Ninth-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

ALSO,

A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant situation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-street.

jan. 30. 2aw3w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

John & James Poultney,

BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and those having demands to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN POULTNEY,
JAMES POULTNEY,

1st mo 30 w&frtf

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Mary Pawling, widow of Walter Mottly, afterwards wife to John Sissons, at present the subscriber's wife, did on the 17th Nov. in the evening my being absent, with the assistance of her son, take all the furniture from the room where we lived, and has put them in some place where I cannot find them, except one bed, bureau and a few small trifles not worth 10 shillings has been delivered me since;—This is therefore to forbid any person whatever in the country or in the town not to employ her nor harbor or assist her, nor to give her any credit whatever: and all persons I do forbid from keeping the remainder of my furniture from me, as I am determined to prosecute those who may harbor her or my goods that she or others might have given to keep. My reason not for advertising sooner is, I had the misfortune of breaking my leg the 13th December. This is the third husband she has got off in a similar way.

THOMAS BERRIPO.

dec. 14, 1798. ¶3t

All Persons

Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS,
no. 139, Market street

Philadelphia, dec. 4, 1798 eotf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid.

All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day wil be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tennants where to pay the same.

MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, } *Executors.*
ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, }

dec 28 2aw6w

POCKET BOOKS, for the year 1799.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No, 17, South Second-street.

THE AMERICAN LADIES

POCKET-BOOK;

FOR THE YEAR 1799.

Embellished with miniature likenesses of the President of the United States and General Washington; containing an Almanack, ruled pages for memorandums, and for an account of monies received, paid or lent, for every day in the year new country dances, miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, new songs, a marketing table, and other useful tables.

ALSO,

THE GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL

POCKET REMEMBRANCER,

FOR THE YEAR 1799.

Embellished with the same miniature likenesses, containing an almanack, ruled pages for memorandums and a cash account, a list of the members of Congress, the departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury and Judiciary, with an account of what is material in each; the Federal courts of law, Mint establishment, heads of all the most important acts of last session of Congress, a list of the stamp duties, of duties payable on goods imported and on domestic articles, a list of the British navy several useful tables, and other interesting matter.

The above books are neatly bound in red leather with tucks and pockets.

Sold also by G. Hill, Baltimore; Somerville, New-York; Bailey and Waller, Charleston; and by the principal booksellers in Boston.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

[price 12 1-2 cents.]

Heads of the most important acts of the last session of Congress, printed in a pocket size, and neatly done up in marble paper.

W. Y. BIRCH has for sale, a good assortment of merchants' account books, paper and other stationary goods, playing cards, hair and leather trunks

dec 19 w4w

For Sale,

TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy

H A Y,

Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.

jan. 8. 1awtf

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers for sale the following described property,

—*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-Street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 d1w 2mwtf

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or shall, by the first of March next, sign the discharge of the said Stelle, will please to present their accounts to either of the subscribers, made up to the first of August 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the first of April next. The discharge will be in the possession of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-street, until the first of March next.

JAMES W. CLEMENT, } Acting
WILLIAM MOTT, } assignees.

jan. 10. 3aw1m

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25 lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and cannister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 oz per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 oros, boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

For Sale by

SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street,

October 29. eo.tf.

A SHORT AND PRACTICAL

ESSAY,

ON

FARMING:

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection: and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey:

Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer:

Printed for the Author,

AND SOLD

BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,

Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no 152 Race-street.

December 13, 1aw

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.

Church Hill, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

THE co partnership of JOHN GREEN & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement to any one of the Subscribers—each being duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN GREEN.
EDMUND DARCH.
SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their stock of Goods—consisting of

Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.

At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are selling on very low terms to close the business.

jan. 18 taw3w

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.

§aw

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States,

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. §

City Commissioner's Office,

January 15, 1799.

For the information of the Citizens, the following extract of an act of Assembly, passed the 18th day of February, 1769, is now republished.

SECT. 43. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, shall, after the publication hereof, presume to cast, carry, draw out, or lay any dead horse, or other dead carcase of cattle, sheep, hog or dog, or any excrement or filth from vaults, privies or necessary houses, and shall leave such carcase, carrion or filth, without burying the same, a sufficient depth in the ground, on any part of the commons of the said city, or on or near any streets, lanes, alleys or highways, within the said city, district or township adjoining the same, every person or persons so offending and being convicted thereof, before any justice of the peace of the city or county of Philadelphia, respectively, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of thirty shillings.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Select and Common Councils, dated the 10th of January 1799,

Notice is hereby given,

That a PIT or HOLE, is now prepared on the west side of Fifth street, from Schuylkill, between Vine and Sassafras streets.

And one other PIT or HOLE, is opened on the west side of Fifth street, from Schuylkill, between Walnut and Spruce streets, where all filth or excrement from vaults or privies, of the city of Philadelphia, shall be deposited. Wherefore, if any person or persons shall be found transgressing, they must expect to be punished as the law directs, and that the same will be strictly enforced.

jan. 19 12w2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

june 28 12awtf

New-York, January 1, 1799.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

MEMOIRS,

ILLUSTRATING THE

History of Jacobinism.

In three Parts.

Part I. The Antichristian Conspiracy.
II. The Antimonarchial Conspiracy,
III. The Antisocial Conspiracy.

A translation from the French of the Abbe BARRUEL.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work to be printed on a good type and fine paper—in 3 volumes, 8vo. 400 pages each.

II. The price to subscribers, bound and lettered, will be 4 dollars 50 cents; in boards 3 dollars 75 cents,

Subscriptions will be received by Cornelius Davis, No. 94, Water street; and by others who hold subscription papers.—Booksellers the usual allowance.

jan. 28 1aw3w

AT an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennsylvania, the 2d day of January 1799, before the honorable John M'Dowell and John Gibson Esquires Judges of said Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court orders, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publishing in the United States Gazette, that they may shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,

JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

february 1 ¶1aw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

December 12. m. tf.

☞ ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden in this city.

jan. 24